

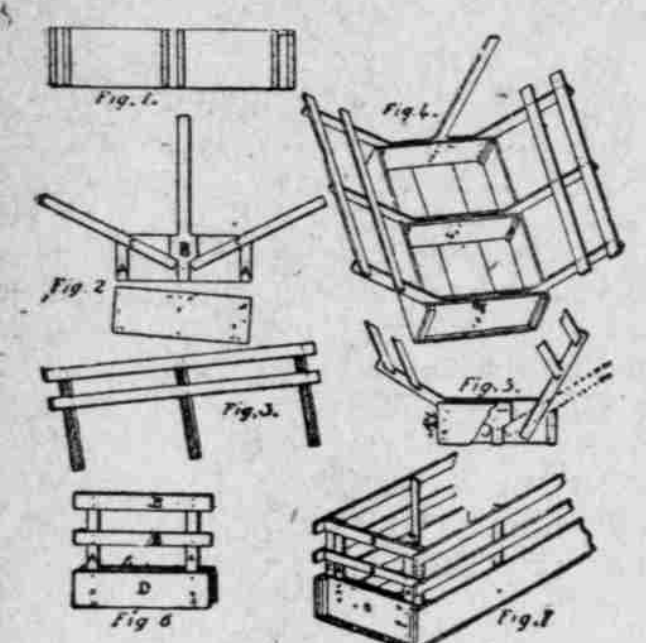
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HAY AND HOG RACK.

A Combination Structure Which Seems Hard to Bent.

A late number of the Canadian Farmers' Advocate contained the accompanying description and illustrations of a combined hay or sheep and cattle rack by one of its correspondents:

"The accompanying figures represent a combined hay and sheep rack which is easily detachable and convenient to store away under cover. Any ordinary strong wagon box will answer if cleats are put on to hold the double end and center-boards. Fig. 1 represents the side of the box, 1½ inches thick and any desired width and length, with cleats on each end and in the center, nailed on with 3-inch wire nails to receive the cross pieces of the sides of the rack. Fig. 2 represents the front board, which is double. The lower portion of the figure is removed from its proper position to show how the sides are held in place. A is of 2x4-inch scantling, B is of 2x6-inch hard wood. The stake



COMBINED HAY AND HOG RACK

is to build the front of the load against and hold the lines while loading. These double boards are bolted or nailed with heavy wire nails, well clinched. C is of 1½x4-inch hard wood. The center and hind boards are made the same as Fig. 2 except that no stake is needed. Fig. 3 shows one of the sides held together with bolts or wire nails. A 7-foot rack requires side pieces 3 feet 7 inches long. Fig. 4 represents the hay rack complete. It is necessary to have a good, strong bottom. It is also well to have wagon rods having thumb nuts pass through the box across the center and ends to hold it firmly. A long rack should have four cross pieces. Fig. 5 shows how the sides are lifted off or placed in position. A boy can readily do this. The box is shown 13 inches deep, but 11 or 12 will answer. Fig. 6 represents the end boards for the sheep rack. Standards A are 2x4-inch scantling 3 feet 7 inches long. D is the double backboard 12 inches wide which holds the hind shelving or hurdle in place. B B are nailed to standards A on the outside. Fig. 7 shows the sheep rack. The end boards are placed in position, and the right-hand shelving is put on the left side of the box and the left on the right. The end uprights of the sides slip down between standards A of the end and the sides of the box. This holds the shelving upright. The end boards slip up and down on C, Fig. 7. The rack is my own contrivance. I gave it a good trial last year and am well satisfied with it."

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

There is complaint against the work done by dehorning clippers and preference expressed for the saw. The clippers are all right if used according to directions.

The balky horse and the swearing driver are two nuisances where the horse should have the monopoly. Keep your temper and in some way get the horse to think of something else. As soon as you do he will go.

Hard roads bang up the feet of the horse, and it is a question if hard roads are not as wearing on the horse as soft roads are. But independent of that hard roads are desirable when they can be had without too much burden to the farmer.

The 1,200-pound hog—and one man claims to have one—is not desirable or profitable. We once saw a pen of ten hogs where aggregate weight was 10,000 pounds. Hogs to weigh must be kept until the second year, and that of itself is not advisable.

Secretary Wilson thinks that hog cholera can be "abolished" and will study the thing from A to Z. It has been studied already, but the more it is studied the worse it is. Feed less corn, breed from more mature stock and keep the hogs under healthful conditions are all the science there is to the subject.—Western Plowman.

Home Market the Best.

What would a farm be that did not contain a flock of hens? The eggs are considered adjuncts to the farm, and they enter into many of the household dishes. In estimating the profits from poultry the eggs and poultry consumed by the family should be given the same value as though such supplies were purchased. The "family" markets in the United States excel all others, and no farmer should sell his eggs and live on something less desirable, but enjoy the same luxuries as those who are willing to have the best in the cities. Supply the home market first.—Farm and Fireside.

Barometers on the Farm.

The farm is full of barometers, all more certain than the best almanacs ever concocted. Before the rain comes the dog is lazy and wants to sleep, the cat washes its face, and the horses are restless and easily frightened. The geese are noisy, the poultry seek their roosts, ants are in a hurry and skurry laying in supplies, spiders crowd together on the wall, toads and snails and slugs are on the garden paths and birds cry "weet, weet," the frogs croak, and peewee become very excitable and talkative.

CULTIVATING GRASS.

No Crop Grown on the Average Farm Pays Better.

There is no part of farming at the present day so much neglected as the meadow, and there is no crop grown that pays better. The general idea of the farmer is that the meadow does not require any cultivation or care. "The meadow," he says, "is all right. I seeded this field three or five years ago; but I cannot see why I get so light a crop."

It is quite plain you have been robbing the land for three years and returning nothing. Worse than that; you have allowed the moss to creep in and smother the roots which you have robbed of their natural sustenance, without returning anything to them or driving off the moss from the root-bound grass. What kind of a corn crop would you get if you did not cultivate it? To insure a big crop of hay cultivate it. Haul, during the month of December, say from six to eight loads to the acre of barnyard manure and spread it while hauling as evenly as you can with a fork. Then as early as you can get on the meadow in March, or as soon as the frost is out and the ground dry enough to get on with a team, take a good harrow and drag it thoroughly, and then cross-harrow it. You will imagine you are going to ruin your meadow, but you are simply loosening the roots and giving them a chance; and when harvest time comes you will find you not only did not injure your meadow, but greatly increased your crop of grass, and also improved your ground. This matter of cultivating grass is not a mere "theory." It is a principle, proved to be correct by actual trial with profitable results. In 1882 Josiah Bagley, of Seneca, from a six-acre meadow took 12 loads of hay, with no after-crop. The following season he manured and cultivated the same six acres substantially as outlined above. Some of his neighbors laughed at him; but about the 10th of July, 1883, he cut 19 loads of grass from these six acres, and in the last of September cut a second crop of nine loads. He says: "I am an advocate of cultivating grass."—J. E. Porter, in Prairie Farmer.

TREATMENT OF MANGE.

Recipe for a Salve Which Is Said to Produce Good Results.

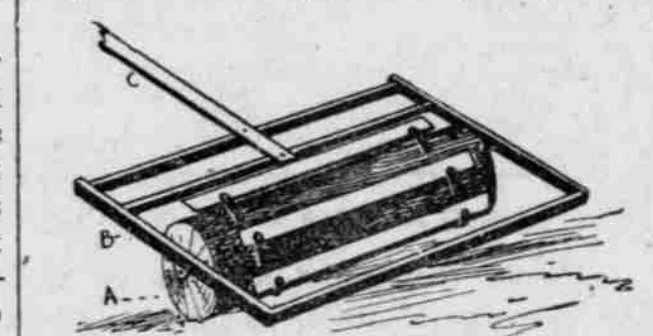
Scurf or mange is sometimes difficult to cure. It is caused by a small mite that burrows in the skin, and to get rid of it the mite must be destroyed. The treatment mentioned has such a tendency, but as the application is most effective when applied locally there has been too much reliance upon the internal treatment. The sulphur internally is not harmful, but it will take too much time; the process is too slow, says Breeders' Gazette.

In the first place, the pens and sleeping quarters should be frequently disinfected with crude carbolic acid and lime. The surface affected should be treated with a salve made as follows: Four ounces of salicylic acid, the same amount of hyposulphite of sodium, eight ounces of cosmoline or lard; and if the lard is used a small amount of beeswax should be added to make the mixture firm. The cosmoline or lard should be melted over a slow fire, and while it is warm enough still to remain a liquid stir in the other ingredients slowly until they are thoroughly mixed. When cold apply to the diseased skin of the hogs every day until a cure is effected. If many hogs are to be treated the amount should be doubled or quadrupled, as the necessities may require. In stirring in the salicylic acid care should be used to keep the face away from the mixture, or the person who does the work will have a violent case of sneezing. The salve mentioned is good for man or beast where there is a violent and persistent eruption of the skin. Do not forget to disinfect the pens and sleeping quarters of the animals. The crude carbolic acid is good, but when applied strong enough to be effective it is likely to make the animals sick.

FOR CUTTING STALKS.

A Homemade Contrivance That Does Its Work Well.

A cheap stalk cutter is made by taking a sound log, A, about 4 feet long and 18 to 24 inches in diameter. Blades of steel, B, 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, edged as in sharpening a plow, are set



STALK CUTTER.

cured to the log as shown in the cut. The shanks that hold the blades should be set forward so that in revolving the edge will strike the ground perpendicularly. A common roller frame is put on and the tongue (C) is fastened behind a cart or wagon, and it is ready for operation. The number of blades to put on depends on the size of the log and the length pieces the stalks are to be cut into. For a log 18 inches in diameter 5 blades will suffice. The log must be heavy enough so that the weight will cut through the stalks.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Our Wealth in Grass.

Mr. Scribner, of the department of agriculture, has recently collected some very interesting facts about American grasses. He says: "We have better grasses and a greater variety of them native to our soil than we can ever get from Europe." Of clovers we have no less than 60 species, all native to the country, and there is an equal number of different "blue grasses," besides 20 "grazing grasses" and a great variety of others. Yet, Mr. Scribner says, hardly more than a dozen of all these kinds of native grasses have been brought into cultivation.

AN APPEAL FOR FREEDOM.

The Cuban League of New York Asks for Financial Aid.

The Cuban league of New York, whose president is Ethan Allen, and vice presidents such men of national reputation and honor as Chauncey M. Depew, Roswell P. Flower, etc., has issued the following appeal asking for financial aid in its patriotic efforts in behalf of struggling Cuba:

"To the People of the United States: A brave and generous people will aid the oppressed. Cuba is under a brutal tyranny. Inspired by our history she freely bleeds for independence, and appeals to us for help. We must hear, and hearing, promptly act. An irrepressible conflict between republicanism and monarchy was inaugurated by Washington and his compatriots, and as trustees of the great political inheritance from them we must be in that conflict whether we will or not, whenever any intelligent people fires the opening gun for freedom. By an unparalleled career of courage and sacrifice the Cubans have proved their right to self-government. Our people, to keep untarnished the heroic crown of our fathers, which our government at Washington for three years has failed to do, must extend material support to the embattled heroes on Cuban soil. The passive policy of this administration, in emulation of the last, still repressed the nobler impulses of our people, while foul murder continues. To give now is more than to fight. He who supplies the weapon is brother in achievement to him who wields it."

"A plan for small subscriptions at local points, deposited there with banks or business firms, reaches all. Let those who will serve send addresses of themselves and bank to the Red, White and Blue League, New York."

"ETHAN ALLEN."

"President of the Cuban League."

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS.

Odd Tales of Physicians of the Old School in England.

A physician with a large practice sees strange sights—some humorous, some pitiful, and some irritating. Sir Benjamin W. Richardson, commenting on the fact that these singular sights tend to produce in the doctor's mind the feeling "All things are alike to all," says he once surprised a bishop by saying that the writer of Ecclesiastes must have been a doctor.

Once a woman who kept a fuel store brought her husband to Dr. Richardson in a little cart with his body covered with small coal, under the idea that by this means she was keeping him warm. Another woman, to whom he prescribed an ether mixture, therefore volatile, first made it warm, in order that it might be agreeable to take.

He was called in the early days of his London practice to visit a servant in a large house, and overheard the mistress ask the housekeeper: "What sort of a man is he, and how did he come? Did he drive?"

"I think you'll like him, ma'am," replied the housekeeper; "but, poor man! he is only a walking doctor yet."

People made a distinction between the walking and the driving doctor in former days. A physician with a large paying practice used to ride in a chariot which cost 300 guineas. Now people do not care if a doctor comes in a landau, or a brougham, or a cab, provided he comes quickly.

The old physician was known by everybody as a doctor. He wore a long, broad-tailed coat, knee breeches, Hessian boots, a frilled shirt with ruffles at the wrists, and a large white cravat of the finest lawn. He carried a cane with a perforated box at the top, which held camphor or some other smelling substance. When he was called to a consultation, he expected to find a table spread with wine glasses, a decanter of brandy and a bottle of wine.—Youth's Companion.

Popularity and a Slap.

One of the incidents that conducted to give the queen temporary popularity in Ireland was this: She and the prince, with the prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, were driven in their roomy carriage to Mr. Dargan's exhibition. The streets and windows were thronged. There were only bright faces, and the air was filled with cheers. She bowed very affably; the prince held his hat a little before his forehead, and hardly bowed. The prince of Wales took off a cap with a white band and held it rather gracefully, as if to show that he should have bowed were the queen not present. Prince Alfred looked a little sulky and kept his cap on his head. The queen did not appear to see him, but she did. She whipped the cap off his head with one hand, and with the other gave him such a slap in the face. It was done in an instant, and without any change of countenance. Thundering cheers marked the approval of the multitude.—Contemporary Review.

Did the Job Himself.

It is related of the late Duc d'Aumale that lack of decision is illustrated by the following incident: When about to enter a room at a reception in 1873 he was asked by the usher what name should be announced. "Gen. le Duc d'Aumale," he answered; and then, suddenly changing his mind, he said: "No; announce his royal highness, Duc d'Aumale." But, not feeling satisfied with this, he said: "Say merely Duc d'Aumale." Finally he said: "Say nothing," and walked in unannounced.—N. Y. Times.

TERSELY PUT.

When a man likes whisky real well he cures all his ailments by drinking it.

A woman always puts things away so that she can't find them when she wants them.

There are a great many girls who dress so extravagantly that people constantly wonder how their father keeps up.

People who think they would be smart if they only had more confidence in themselves usually are the only ones who think so.

ROPING IN GROOM AND BRIDE.

A Policeman Interferes with an Old Cheshire Wedding Custom.

Of the many marriage customs which still survive in many parts of rural England, the one peculiar to the county of Cheshire, of roping a wedding party, is certainly interesting, though it was the subject of magisterial investigation at Sanbach petty sessions the other day. Three men named Dodd, Duckworth and Burrows were summoned for obstructing the highway at Betchton, a village two miles from Sandbach. The other Saturday a rustic beauty was united to her faithful swain at that village, and the happy couple were driving away from the church, down Betchton hill, when the observance of the marriage custom peculiar to the neighborhood brought the carriage to a sudden stop. At the horse's head stood Duckworth and Burrows holding the ends of a rope across the road. While the liberal display of rice and old shoes enables the friends of brides and bridegrooms elsewhere to speed the newly-wedded couple in Cheshire it seems to be the custom to delay their departure till they pay their "footing." The driver was at no loss, for it was part of the custom not to proceed till those inside had given the rope-bearers a shilling each. Another villager named Dodd saw no reason for his exclusion from the benefits of the custom, since, after Duckworth and Burrows had received the coin, he promptly fixed up another wedding rope across the highway. Once more had the wedding carriage to stop, and the funds of the couple to defray the expenses of the honeymoon were poorer by another shilling. Unfortunately, however, a police officer, who happened to be driving in the neighborhood, was a highly interested spectator of the proceedings. He caused Duckworth, Burrows and Dodd to be summoned, and they were fined, the two first named half a crown each and Dodd five shillings.—London News.

AN EASY WASHING METHOD.

To Lighten the Labor of Cleaning White Clothes.

When breakfast is cooking, or after, separate the white clothes from the colored, placing all the white clothes, cleanest on top, in a tub and cover with cold water. Before sitting down to breakfast cut up half a bar of soap in a small tin pail or crock—keep one for that purpose—add one quart of water, or less will do, and place over fire; when hot add four tablespoonfuls of kerosene, let come to a boil and set off from fire.

Place the washboiler on the stove with sufficient water to scald the clothes, it can be heating while you are at breakfast. When ready to commence washing add about half, or more, of your boiled soap, to the water in boiler, stirring well, then wring out your cleanest white clothes first, and put in boiler to scald, let them scald for 20 or 30 minutes.

Rub dirtiest spots with soap before putting in boiler.

When scalded, drain out of boiler into clear, warm water, turn all pieces wrong side out, suds well and put in rinse water.

If your boiler will not hold all at first add more boiled soap to each boiler of clothes.

No rubbing is necessary except dirtiest pieces. Your clothes will be white as snow, with no smell of oil about them. Wash colored clothes in suds, adding hot water from boiler as needed, wring out into warm suds and they are ready for rinse and the line.

This recipe is for soft water, use soft cistern water.—Washington Home Magazine.

Table Decorations.

Table decorations for the warm months are, of course, as light and as cool in appearance as possible. The cloth may be adorned with trailing flowers or vines; hops are lovely for this purpose, or any other pale green foliage. For the table-center a block of ice is effectively used, set upon a flat stand of silver. It is a high, narrow cake surrounded by a light wire frame from which floral decorations of any desired character may be arranged. Even delicate wild flowers and creepers will "keep" for a long time if thus cooled.—N. Y. Post.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 18	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 25 @ 3 00
Select butchers	4 00 @ 4 25
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 50 @ 6 25
EGGS—Common	3 00 @ 3 50
Mixed packers	3 45 @ 3 50
Light shippers	3 50 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Choice	3 00 @ 3 50
LAMBS—Spring	3 00 @ 3 10
FLOUR—Winter family	3 00 @ 3 35
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1 12 @ 1 19
No. 3 red	1 08 @ 1 12
Corn—No. 2 mixed	75 @ 80
Oats—No. 2	25 @ 26 1/2
Eye—No. 2	11 00 @ 11 25
HAY—Prime to choice	8 45 @ 8 75
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	8 35 @ 8 50
Lard—Prime steam	6 @ 8
BUTTER—Choice dairy	17 1/2 @ 18
Prime to choice creamery	7 35 @ 7 50
APPLES—Per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00
POTATOES—New Per bbl.	1 75 @ 1 85
NEW YORK	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 30 @ 4 45
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 north	85 @ 91
No. 2 red	85 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29 1/2 @ 31 1/2
OATS—Mixed	17 1/2 @ 18
PORK—New mess	7 75 @ 8 25
LARD—Western	4 00 @ 4 20
CHICAGO	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 00 @ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	75 @ 77 1/2
No. 2 Chicago spring	70 @ 72
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2	17 1/2 @ 18
PORK—First quality	7 35 @ 7 50
LARD—Steam	4 00 @ 4 05
BALTIMORE	
FLOUR—Family	3 80 @ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	77 1/2 @ 81
Corn—Mixed	30 1/2 @ 31
Oats—No. 2 white	25 @ 26 1/2
LARD—Refined	11 50 @ 12
PORK—Mess	8 10 @ 8 15
CATTLE—First quality	3 80 @ 4 15
HOGS—Western	4 10 @ 4 20
INDIANAPOLIS	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	80 @ 85 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25 1/2
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 19 1/2
LOUISVILLE	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80 @ 85
Corn—Mixed	26 @ 26 1/2
Oats—Mixed	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
PORK—Mess	8 50 @ 8 50
LARD—Steam	4 00 @ 4 12 1/2

Hints to Hunters.

To get good results in any kind of shooting, uniform, reliable ammunition is absolutely necessary. Experience has taught the most successful hunters that it pays to always use ammunition made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., as it is unequalled for accuracy, reliability, uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Winchester ammunition can be bought everywhere as it is in great demand all over the world. Like Winchester guns, it is the standard of the world. It costs no more than inferior makes and it is a thousand times better. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Always Doing.

"What does that man Slick do for a living?"

"For board and lodging he does the hotel, and for clothes he does his tailor. Outside of that he does the best he can."—Detroit Free Press.

Highly Illustrated Publications.

Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the North and Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming, and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. W. Wakeley, G. F. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.

It often happens when it is predicted that a man will come to some bad end that he comes to two or three.—Atchison Globe.

"Cows were once used for money."

"Well, I don't believe people had much money in their pockets in those days."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"His valet got even with Reginald for discharging him," said one young man. "How?" inquired the other. "Set his watch ahead, so that Reginald got his evening clothes on at half-past five!"—Washington Star.

The Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, is the original house to sell reliable bicycles at low prices direct to the rider. They have built up a large business by their honorable dealings and have won the confidence of their customers. They ask the public to believe that the house which leads and controls the best source of supply is the best house to do business with.

Dead beats all know just what property is exempt from execution.—Washington Democrat.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Every man thinks he is the hardest man to shave in town.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

A cold church can only be warmed by fire that comes from Heaven.

Pertinent Questions.

Why Will a Woman Throw Away Her Good Looks and Comfort?



Why will a woman drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence and miss three-quarters of the joy of living, when she has health almost within her grasp? If she does not value her good looks, does she not value her comfort?

Why, my sister, will you suffer that dull pain in the small of your back, those bearing-down, dragging sensations in the loins, that terrible fullness in the lower bowel, caused by constipation proceeding from the womb lying over and pressing on the rectum? Do you know that these are signs of displacement, and that you will never be well while that lasts?

What a woman needs who is thus affected is to strengthen the ligaments so they will keep her organs in place. There Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The great volume of testimony which is constantly rolling in, proves that the Compound is constantly curing thousands of just such cases.

The following letter from Mrs. Marlow is only one of many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those she has relieved—surely such testimony is convincing:

"My trouble commenced after the birth of my last child. I did not know what was the matter with me. My husband went to our family physician and described my symptoms, and he said I had displacement and falling of the womb. He sent me some medicine, but it did little good. I let it go on about two years, and every time I did any hard work my womb would come down. Finally a lady friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did. The first bottle helped me so much. I continued to take it right along. My back was almost the same as no back. I could not lift scarcely any weight. My life was just a drag to me. To-day I am well of my womb trouble, and have a good, strong back, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. L. MARLOW, Milford, Ill.

CONSTIPATION—Caused by Over-Work! Over-Eating! Over-Drinking!

No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be

Cured by **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC.

Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.

They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

ALL DRUGGISTS 10c, 25c, 50c.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

A COOL BOTTLE



A dry healthy climate, free from malaria, an abundance of pure water, a soil which is unsurpassed for richness, and is easily cultivated, yielding all varieties of crops. That is what Nebraska offers to the home seeker. Lands are cheap now. Send for a pamphlet describing Nebraska, mailed free on application to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, C. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

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and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

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